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A SOBER CONGRESS.

NO TRACE OF LAST SUMMER'S MADNESS. THE DEMOCRATS APPARENTLY UNWILLING NOW TO INITIATE ANYTHING STRIKING OF ANY SORT-

WHAT SUBJECTS ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT. The Democrats in Congress are reticent and backward now, and their state of mind generally is a source of interest and amusement to the Republicans. It is difficult to get any Democrat to commit himself on a political topic. It is now thought that there will be no legislation on finance at this session. The Mormon question has been brought up by the President's Message, and will probably occupy attention. A letter printed below describes the aggressive and dangerous position of the Mormons at this time. No nomination has yet been made for the English or Russian Missions, the reason being that no one who would fill these places desirably can yet be induced to accept them.

WAR UPON THE MORMONS.

A MANIFEST PURPOSE ON THE PART OF THE PRESI-DENT TO DESTROY POLYGAMY IF POSSIBLE-WHAT THE MORMONS INTEND-A SUGGESTION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- In the resolution providing for the distribution of the President's Message to the several committees, which was reported to the House to-day, the Committee on Ways and la Means recommended that the section relating to polygamy be referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Willits, of Michigan, offered an amendment to refer the section to the Committee on the Judiciary. After a brief discussion the amendment was adopted. Mr. Willits, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, expresses a determination to labor for such modifications of the laws as may be necessary to break up the practice of Polygamy.

Delegate Cannon, of Utah, who is himself a polygamist, expresses much surprise at the tone of the President's Message on this subject. He appears to be considerably depressed. Mr. Cannon indiguantly resents the charge that the Mormons have had anything to do with inciting the Ute

The suggestion the President makes, that "the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law," on the subject of polygamy, if not altogether a practical one, shows the manifest purpose of the present Administration to continue the war against the peculiar institution of Utah so vigorously begun by it

While it is hardly probable that any Enropeau Government will take measures to prevent the departure of Mormon converts not already guilty of contracting plural marriages (in which case they would be amenable to the laws of their native land), the publication of Secretary Evarts's circular has unquestionably had the effect to direct attention to the subject in all those countries where Mormon missionaries are the most industriously en. gaged in the business of proselyting, and has given all converts who think of emigrating to these shores ample warning that plural marriages are illegal in the United States, and that those who come here intending to become polygamists do so at their peril. The President's idea now is that a powerful influence may be brought to bear on the Mermons in Utah by requiring every man who holds office in the Territory under the laws of the United States, every one who votes, indeed, to take an oath that he is not himself a polygamist and is not opposed to the execu-tion of laws against polygamy. In the Legislature of Utah there are generally not more than two or three Gentiles, and a large majority of the members in both Houses are generally practical polygamists. The President would, he says, make every one of these men meligible to seats in the Legislature, and the payment of maney to them for services to the United States illegal. He would even deny to Mr. George Q. Cannon, the Utah delegate in Congress, the right to sit there as long as he continues to live

A policy like this would undoubtedly cause great excitement among the Mormons in Utah, and pro voke some very angry and disloyal talk, if it should not lead to an open outbreak against the authority of the General Government. The more conservative Mormons, especially these who are not polygamists, would make it an occasion for advising once more, as they have already recommended to the leaders of the Church on saveral occasions, when there has seemed to be a crisis in their affairs, that the system of piurel marriages be abandoned until the conflict between their pretended revelations and the laws of the land shall have passed away. The preportion of polygamous marriages is smaller in Utah te-day than it ever has been since Brigham Young led his followers to Salt Lake; and the time may come when the majority of the voters of the Terriis no longer their duty to suffer both politically and | pointments having been made. industrially in order that a small monority may continue a practice which at least mostly permitted to the Saints, and not enjoined on them in the form of a peremptory command. A law placing polyg:mous Mormons under political disabilities might be the last straw to break the camel's back of the pa-

tience of the majority. The Mormon question is one that will be the more difficult to settle in any manner at all satisfactory to the people of the United States the longer its | the difficulty in finding gentlemen whom the Presiadjustment is postponed. The fact may not be generally known, that while the Latter-Day Saintsare sending forth their missionaries into every part of the earth and gathering the converts they make in | Court of St. James as the representative of Salt Lake Valley, they are also establishing large the United States. Webster is beheved to colonies in the habitable valleys of Idaho and Aribave coveted the distinction when Abbott zona, and expect before many years to control both of those Territories. The construction of new railreads and the opening of mines in the country north | the Senate, with a fair prospect of remaining there, and south of Utah may give such a stimulus to Gentile emigration into Idaho and Arizona that the Mormons may long remain in a minority in both; else will succeed to the vacant place in the Senate, and perhaps they may never become numerous enough to outvote the other population; but as it looks now, the danger that the Government may yet have to deal with polygamy in more than one of the Western Territories is by no means an imagi-

The population of Utah has now become so great that, as the President observes in his message, that Territory will soon rightfully demand admission as a State in the Union. It was the intention of the Mormons to press this question during the present Winter, but the announcement of such a purpose last Summer was received with such manifest disapproval throughout the United States that it has probably been abandoned. The Mormons understand that they would now not only encounter the solid opposition of the Republican party, which would never consent to the erection of a new Democratic State just on the eve of one of the Democratic State just on the eve of one of the most important Prosidential elections which ever took place in this country, but that public sentiment against their admission with polygamy still sustained and protected by their people would be so strong that Democrats even would be affected by it, and would be forced to oppose the passage of an

But the time is soon coming when this question of the admission of Utah will become one of the lively political, if not partisan, issues of the day, and then it will be the duty of Congress to decide and then it will be the duty of Congress to decide what conditions in regard to polygonay it will impose upon the new State which it will be proposed to admit. The difficulty of dealing with this question will also be greatly increased by the considerations that any agreement to abandon the system of plantal marriages, even though it be put into the organic law of the new State, would probably become inoperative at once, since its enforcement would be in the hands of the Mormons themselves, and that it will be in the

power of the Mormons themselves to amend their Constitution at any time, and to legalize the objectionable institution. I don't mean to say that I should expect Mormons to act with deliberate had faith toward the Government of the United States in this matter; but there woul always be the danger that, led by religious fanatics, who would perhaps persuade themselves that they were justified in their course by some pretended revelation of religious duty, they would piace nolygamy under the protection of the law, while the General Government would be powerless to interfere.

Some policy, therefore, that will make such a retrograde movement impossible is the only one that will commend itself to the good judgment of the people of the country. No such policy has, to my knowledge, been advecated by any of those who have discussed the Mormon question in public; but I will make a suggestion which may be worth consideration when the subject comes to be considered by Congress. As long as Ulah remains a Territory the United States law against polygamy is operative, and Congress may amend it so as to make it cover cases which cannot now be reached. If the General Government could retain the same control over the subject after Unah becomes a Stote which it now has, one of the chief objections to its admission would disappear. Such jurisdiction could only be given to Congress through an amendment to the Constitution probibiting polygamy within all the territory of the United States, and conferring upon Congress the power to enact such laws as would be necessary to enforce such a provision. An amendment of this kind ought to be approved by every one who detests the system of plaral marriages and desires to suppress it; and while it might not settle the Mormon question at once, its adoption would unquestionably convince the Latter-Day Saints of the determination of the people of the country to put down polygamy, and that it then would be as impossible in the Union as out of it to throw around the institution the protection of t

The adoption of such an amendment by Congress The adoption of such an amendment by Congress during the present Winter would be a long step toward the adjustment of a problem which will become more deficult of solution every year it is neglected, and which Congress and the country will have to face at no very distant day.

E. L. W.

THE HOUSE A TRIFLE COMATOSE. THE DEMOCRATIC PROPENSITY TO ELUNDER NOW MAGNIFICENTLY RUSTRAINED, AND BY THE ONLY POSSIBLE MEANS, INACTIVITY.

[BY TEL GRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The House adjourned today until next Monday. In the last four days it has been in session about six hours, two of which were devoted to hearing the President's message read. No public business has been attempted outside of the committees, and they have done very little except to meet for the first time and shake hands. The spirit of Micawber seems to animate the Demecrats-they are waiting patiently for something to

The United States Marshals have acted for five months without receiving fees from the Government, but the Appropriations Committee appears to be in no particular hurry to bring in a bill for their relief. Chairman Atkins informed a TRIBUNE correspondent to-night that there will not be another meeting of the Appropriations Committee until next Tuesday. He expects that something will then be done about an appropriation for Marshals. When asked whether the bill would contain the restric tive proviso which led to its veto last Spring, Mr. know what action the commistee will take on the subject," Mr. Atkins remarked several days acothat he thought the Appropriations Committee would take the same position that it did at the

There has been some talk among Democrats since yesterday morning of adding to the Marshal's bill a section embodying the substance of the measure brought forward by Mr. Harris on Tuesday. This is in effect a proposition which was submitted to the cancus last Spring by Mr. Atkins, but rejected by that august body although it was approved at first that august body although it was approved at first by a number of Southern Democrats. The main idea it contains is that election marshals shall be appointed in the same manner that election supervisors now are, and that they shall belong to different political parties.

A Southern Representative well-known for his independent views, spoke of this proposition to-night. He said: "It is all well enough in itself but we cannot afferd to engraft it on an Appropriation bill.

House generally is amousing to Republicans, asionally one is found who trankly expresses present mental condition of the members of his ty. One of these candid gentlemen when asked lay by a PRIBUNE correspondent what the policy bally by a Tribune correspondent what the policy of the Democrats will be this Winter replied. "Oh, Lord, dan't ask ms. I have no political opinions to express. We have held no caucus yet and I don't know when we will." Another Southern Democratic Representative who was distinguished for his starwart attitude during the extra session said yesterday: "On we are not geing to make any fuss, but we stark hold the for:

NO ONE WILLING TO GO TO ENGLAND. NO NOMINATION FOR EXTHER THE UNGLISH OR THE RUSSIAN MISSION YET-THESE TWO HONORABLE APPOINTMENTS GOING A BEGGING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The President and Secretary Evarts intended to send to the Senate inmediately upon its assembling, the nominations for tory, who have each only one wife and who have the English and Russian missions; but the first no intention of taking others, will conclude that it week of the session will pass without these ap-

A report was current in Washington to-day that Congressman L. P. Morton had been requested to accept the former of these positions, but it was wholly without foundation in fact, although it was received with very general approbation. It was authoritatively denied almost before it was fairly

The delay in making appointments to fill these important places is due, strange as it may seem, to dent and Secretary of State are willing to appoint, and who will accept. The time was when almost any man is public life was willing to go to the Lawrence was appointed; but he was not asked to take it. Now it is different. Gentlemen who are in are unwilling to resign their seats for a service of two or three years abroad. During their absence some one and the Minister will return when his successor is appointed (as one is almost sure to be in the course of two or three years) to find that it is with difficulty that he can regain his former position of

Another obstacle which prevents namy good men

nominations will probably be made next

SENATE CAUCUS COMMITTEES,

MEETINGS OF BOTH COMMITTEES-THE REPUBLI-CANS UNITED-THE DEMOCRATS SCANNING THE EGIL OF EMPLOYEES.

(by Telegraph to the Tribuse)

Washington, Dec. 4.—At the caucus of Republican Senators held last Tuesday, a committee was appointed composed of the following Senators: Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, McMillan, Booth, Kirkwood, Cameron, Logan, and Carpenter, This committee held a meeting to-day after the Senata admittee the Senata admitt

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879. journed. The members were pledged to secreey, but

it is understood that an interchange of views dis-closed the fact that the Republican party is harmonious and united.

The Democratic caucus committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Whyte, Bailey, Vance, Kernan, Saulsbury, Lamar, Voorhees and Jones (Fia.), held a long meeting this afternoon. The rolls of the sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the Senate were critically examined, with a view of ascertaining whether any further cauens action is advisable in regard to the distribution of the Senate paironage. The inquiry concerning this subject will be continued at another meeting.

THE MEN TO TAKE THE CENSUS. THE SELECTION OF 150 MEN FOR SUPERVISORS THE LEADING TOPIC OF THE HOUR IN WASH-

Washingron, Dec. 4 .- Just now one of the most engrossing topics of the hour for Senators and Representatives is the question of the appointment of Supervisors of the Census.

The law provides for the appointment of 150 of these officials. Although the compensation is only \$500, and the duties are operous, there are considerations which make the positions in a political point of view very desirable. As the Supervisors have the power and duty of appointing a large number of enumerators in their respective districts, the opportunity for the exercise of local patronage could hardly be surpassed; and it is already apparent that in many districts the attempt will be made to make the office of Supervisor a training-school

for Congressional aspirants.

The Democrats claim a share of these appointments, and will no doubt receive them. These officials are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but the work of examination as to the qualification of aspirants is placed under the control of General Walker, the Superintendent of the Census. The law provides that the enumerators shall be selected without regard to party affiliation. but says nothing in this respect about the selection of Supervisors. General Walker, however, interprois the act by its spirit, and says that no political prois the act by its spirit, and says that no political considerations whatever shall govern him in selecting Supervisors. He says that it is true that Corgressmen of all parties have called upon bim to suggest names for his consideration, but that no one has yet ventured to urge the selection of a catalidate on partissal grounds a one. He is very glad to avail humself of the local knowledge and advice of Congressmen in regard to the qualification of aspirant. Some of the State delegations are holding meetings to decide on candidates whom they will unitedly support.

Gameral Walker expects to have the list of Supervisors ready to submit to the President and to Congress immediately after the Political vecess.

NO LEGISLATION ON FINANCE. SENTIMENT TO THIS EPPICY BECOMING GENERAL

IN BOTH PARTIES IN CONGRESS-WHAT MIL PRYS. AND MR. BUCKNER SAY. [OY TELEGRAPH TO THE THISUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-It is bardly worth while to notice the representations made by Democrats the effect that the Republicans in Corpress are divided on the carroncy question. There is not a shadow of foundation for such stories. It is beheved that the Republicans in Congress are, without a single exception, united in opinion that no legislation whatever affecting the currency should be undertaken at the present session. The Demoerais are rapidly committing themselves to the

Representative Frye told a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day that he had been greatly amused by the poemtic stories of divisions in the Republican ranks. He thinks that the Fert resolution or something similer will pass the House. He remarked that if a Democratic committee were tg report a resolution embodying the recommendaas of the President it would then be time enough to discuss these recommendations. Mr. Frye added: "I don't think any Democratic committee of this House will report such a resolution. The Republicans could not if they would, and would not if they could."

Mr. Backner says there are two financial parties in Congress now. The one wants restricted paper and unlimited silver, and the other restricted silver. Florida will fall into line for certain defeat. and unlimited paper. He belongs to the former. people are sick and tired of being the forlorn hope tion, he replied be thought not. He felt confident of the Democratic party. They are only Democratic tion, he replied be thought not. He felt that a desire to let the greenbacks alone on with the silver comage would prevail.

A SUDDEN HUNGER FOR CENT PIECES. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Owing to the great femand for bronz 1-cent pieces the Philadelphia Mint hast month. This supply did not equal the demand by one or two million pieces, and the demand still continones. The mint is at work on these coins as far as its other business will permit, and it is expected that in a short time the demand will be fully met. (For Congressional Proceedings and Report on Steam Vessels see Second Pages)

GENERAL GRANT IN CHICAGO.

HE SPEAKS TO MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—General Grant this afterpoon received the ministers of all denominations at the the First Congregational Caurch, introduced them in a

brief speech. General Grant seld in repity:

I am very glad to receive the ministers of the various denominations and chowches here teday, and mank you for the very ownigh velcome you have extended to me. I shall not be able to respond to the words I have just heard, but can say that I have always believed, and do now believe, that I have always believed, and do now believe, that I have always believed, and to now believe, that I have always believed, and the word of the property of of the self-up of the string of the self-up of the speech. There are the property of the speech. There

Applause greefed various parts of the speech. There was a general handshaking, and about 3 o'clock al the house of General Sheridan, where old friends met the General and Mrs Grant.

A WOMAN THROWN FROM A GALLERY.

while drunk to-day, seized Mrc. M. J. Hebert, a board-

ing-house keeper, and threw her from a third-story gal

lery, k illing her almost instantly. Mrs. Hebert leaves A COMPLIMENT TO MR. M'CHARY. OMAMA, Dec. 4.—The Bar Association last

evening passed resolutions highly approving the nombation of Secretary McCrary for Justice of the highth Judicial Circuit.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. COUNTERFEITS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—Counterfeit §5 bills on the National State Bank of Troy and the National State Bank of Pawlings are in circulation here.

OUFEEC, Dec. 4.—John Piggott, a soldier of B Battory, dec yesteriany with eunder the Inflaence of a small dose of chloroform, asiminastered medichadly.

THE KOPP MURDER CASE.

NEWPOET, h. 1., Dec. 4.—Corporal Nicholson, who is held for the alleged murser of Private Kopp at Fort Adams, is to be declared until Taureday next, who is the case will be presented to the jury in the United States Carell Court.

A PERIUGEY INDICTMENT QUARIED.

A PERJURY INDICTMENT QUADIED.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Judge Nestbrook has questo the indictment against D. Tromas Van for perjury as predect of the Merchanter and Mechanics' Bank, for the reason that on the conceded facts there were no grounds for

predicating perjury.

IHREATS OF LYNCHING.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Thomas, a negro, last sight entered the residence of Ransom Losce, a farmer, residing three uties from toxackle and demanded money. On Losce refusing, Thomas shot him in the chear, when a sending ensured and the nexter excated, but was smoogheaftly streated and placed in the jail at Catakili, A modelineated to break open the jail and sycar thomas, and military protection has been caded for. Losce's wonds is regarded as final.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THWARTING THE MAINE SCHEME. THE SUPREME COURT OF MAINE TAKES ACTION-MURDER AND DISORDER IN LOUISIANA-AN AD-DRESS BY TAMMANY-THE NEW-YORK POLICE

In Maine the Secretary of State has been ordered by the Supreme Judicial Court to show cause for refusing to exhibit election returns. The case will be heard on Tuesday next. Two political murders are reported from the north of Louisiana. A reign of terror exists there. In Virginia the election of officers will not take place to-day as was intended. Tammany Hall has prepared an address to the Democrats of the country, defending its action in the recent campaign, denouncing Tilden and Robinson and reviling the Republicans, Mayor Cooper's course as to the Police Commissionership is still uncertain. Ex-Governor Baldwin is considered a fortunate selection for Senator from Michi-

THE FRAUD PLOT IN MAINE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE FOR REFUSING TO EXHIBIT ELECTION RETURNS-THE CASE TO BE HEARD NEXT TUES-

FRYEBURG, Me., Dec. 4.-Application was this afternoon made to the presiding Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for Oxford County, in December term, by the County Attorney, upon the petition of Andrew R. G. Smith, Senator-elect from Lincoln County, and Nahum T. Hill, Senator-elect from Harcock County, requesting the Court to issue a rule of the Court to the Secretary of State comanding him to appear before said Court on Demanding him to appear before said Court on De-cember 9 and show cause why he should not give said Senators access to the returns of the Senatorial votes of the respective districts and opportunity to examine the same, and for a writ of mandanns to issue against said Secretary. The Judge issued the order, and will hear the case at Fryeburg next Tuesday. A copy of the petition and order on the same will be served upon Secretary Gove at once, Both petitioners claim that they are legally elected by the Republicans of their districts, and that they made applications to the Secretary of State in per-son and by counsel for an opportunity to see and examine the returns, and that he repeatedly denied them this privilege.

TERRORISM IN LOUISIANA. TWO MEN HANGED BY LEMOCRATS-AN EX-SHEETEF WHIPPED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.-The Observer (Republican) publishes a statement, received by the Republican Campaign Committee at Delta, to the effect that 'Dave" Armstrong was hanged on Sunday night; R. H. Brown, late postmaster, was banged and ex-Sheriff Peck whipped and stretched on Monday night, and that twenty-five others had run away from the parish. The terrorism is complete. The parish has been counted by over 2,000 majority for the Democrate. The Republicans did not vote.

Delta is in the north of Louisians. It is on the Mississippi, and not very far below Vickaburg, which is on the opposite chore.

THE DEMOCRATS NOT SURE OF FLORIDA. WHY SENATOR CALL THINKS THE STATE CANNOT BE COUNTED ON IN 1890-A DEMOCRATIC OPINION ON SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Washingren, Dec. 4.-Senator Call, of Florida, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent Tuesday that the suggestion that the Legislature of his State should appoint the Presidential Electors next year had been discussed, but it never met with approval in any responsible quarter. He was asked if there was any reason to fear that the Democrats would not be able to carry Floridas by a vote of the people. He replied that under ordinary circumstances, and with any fair chance of success, the vote of Florida would be east for the Democratic nominees; but if events indicate that the North pect of electing the nominees of the Democratic

When asked if he thought that the Democratic formed on Southern affairs, said the Southern people are sick and tired of being the forlorn hope of the Democratic party. They are only Democratic because that party promises to give them control of their own sake, and if it becomes apparent that the election of a Democratic President is not possible, mare than one Southern State is likely to fall out of the Democratic Iron. Even if the chances are constitut, and the Democratic Convention does not nominate a good candidate, it is not improbable that some Southern State will go over to the enemy. "We remember Grant favorably," continued the Soundor, "and recall a number of kind acts toward us under his administration. It would not be hard for us to support him, or fall into line under any other good Republican, and make the less of it. We do not tear the Republican party, and do not believe there is any danger to the South in all this talk of its centralizing tendencies."

SENATOR CHANDLER'S SUCCESSOR.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EE-GOVERNOR BALDWIN-ITS EFFECT UPON THE NEXT GUBERNATORIAL

TOM AS OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DETROIT, Dec. 2 .- Ex-Governor Henry P. Baldwin, of this cur, who has been substituted for Judge Beaman by the Governor to fill the Senate vacancy, is a fortunate selection at this exigency in the political distory of this State. The ex-Governor is a great favorite here in Detroit. He is probably the most polished and courteous representative Michigan has ever sent to Washington-aut even excepting the late General Lewis Cass. Mr. Baldwin is, b-sides, one of the most publicspirited of Detroit's millionaire business men. He was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1814, and is now conequently sixty five years old. He settled to this city in 1838, when he established the farmous boot and shoo house of H. P. Baltiwia & Co. Mr. Ealdwin was one of the business contemporaries and a warm personal NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.- W. W. Beasley,

the business contemporaries and a warm personal friend of Senator Chantier, and was selected to fill the vacancy portry because of these personal relations. For years past Mr. Baidwin has eccupied a prominent position in the trade and commerce of Detroit, and has of late years confined himself almost wholly to financial affairs, being at present president of the Second National Bank. He served in the Legislature of 1861-62, and contributed much of this line to securing the appropriation of memory for the equipment of the fine body of troops which Michigan sent to the war. He is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Caures.

Mr. Baidwan was chosene Governor of Michigan in 1868, and ably filed the office for four years. He did much to establish the flance alcredit and good repaire of Michigan. Like Mr. Camaders, advocance Raidwin was originally as Anta-Savary Wing, and as isted in the origination of the Republicas justly at Jackson in 1854. He does not possess the cratorical or foreaste abilities of his proteccess. Dut is an sound on flances and in politics, and will make a not inconspicuous flaure in the Sepate.

The ex-Governor Brees in an elegant residence on Fortal, on the site formerty occupied by the residence of General Caes. President Hayes had a reception there last september. Mr. Baidwin was a member of the Cheminsh Convestion that nominated Mr. Hayes, and took un nelive part in bringing about that result.

This disposition of the Senate vacance settles the question till January, 1881, when the new Legislature will assemble in Lambag. The Hon, O. D. Conger, a member of the present Congress, will be a leading candidate to fit the out term in the United States Senate from March 4, 1881. He will not be a candidate for receive the thin a. House from the Villa Port Huron) District; the Hon, Joan T. Kieb, of Lapeer, heretofore prominent as a Gubernatorial contest a triangular one and leave three candidates from the Villa Content Beautre, and is a popular and affaile goutherma. This will make the Gub

A FAMOUS TELEGRAM. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- A veteran Republican politician referring to the letter recently published in THE TEIDUNE, from the Hon. William E. Chaudler, says the writer exhibits a good degree of genereradit of having neuncil and sent the famous tele- | encouth Times of hast Sunday.

gram, "Hayes has 185 votes and is elected." He says he knows it to be a fact that William E. Chandler himself sent that dispatch. This gentleman says that William E. Chandler arrived in New-York late on the night of the election, and proceeded to examine the returns as they had been received up to that hour. The late Senator had become somewhat exhausted and had gone to bed. Becoming satisfied that the result was favorable to the Republicans, Mr. William L. Chandler penned the dispatch in question, signed it simply "Chandler," and put it on the wires. When Zachariah Chandler learned the next morning what had been done and saw the reasons for it, he indorsed it and stood by the dictum.

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-CHINESE VOTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.-Governor Irwin has certified to the President and to Congress the vote of California on the Chinese question, accompanying it with the memorial required by the act calling for the vote.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES. UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE POLICE COMMISSIONER-SHIP-THE MARSHALS.

The politicians about the City Hall Wednesday divided their attention between the railroad jobs present and prespective and talk of nominations by Mayor Cooper. The Mayor's office was filled with the usual crowd of Anti-Tammany politicians who were consulting about nominations. It was understood Wednesday night that no name had been

understood Wednesday night that no name had been agreed to for Police Commissioner. Mayor Cooper said that the matter was undecided, and he did not know whether any nomination would be sent to the Board Thursday. It was devided that Joseph C. Plinckney would be nominated, and it was generally understood that Mr. Pinckney and Hugh Gardner were now out of the race. The names which are said to best meet the approval of Anti-Tammany leaders are those of Joel W. Mason and Robert C. Brown. The other candidates whose names have been under consultation are John J. O'Brien and John D. Lawson.

The Mayor will propally send in seon nominations for thirty-five city marshals. These will be divided between the Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen, and to confirm them all the combined Republican and Anti-Tammany vote will be necessary. The city marshals now holding over are nearly all Tammany men. There has been much ill feeling in the Irving Hall organization over some of the Mayor's selections for marshals and other offices. Much indignation was expressed over the nemination of Jacob M. Patterson, jr. for Police Justice, and the meeting of the Irving Hall General Committee had to adjurn to prevent the introduction of resolutions denouncing the Mayor for his course toward the organization in this and other matters.

There was no quorum present at the meeting of

matters.

There was no quorum present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Mayor Cooper was undecided as to what he would do about making nominations, and the Aldermen remained away in consequence.

TAMMANY AGAIN LIFTS UP ITS VOICE. THE CAMPAIGN REVIEWED, AND TILDEN AND ROB-INSON DENOUNCED-REPUBLICANS AL'O RE-

The Tammany General Committee met last night, and listened to the reading of a long address reaffirming the position the organization took in the re cent campaign. The address was stoned by John Kelly, George W. Wingate and others. Colonel John F. Mines afterwards gave some war reminipeences. The Tammany address congratulates the Democracy of the country on the defeat and utter overthrow of the Tilden faction in the State. The successive stages in the alparty are again recited, and also the work of Mr. Kelly in purifying Taminany Hall. Governor Rolfinson is not forgotten, while Gumbleton is again breught to the front as a martyr. "Charles F. MacLean, the catspaw of Mr. Tilden," is charged with inciting the Bar Association to secure the removal of onest officials, and Governor Robinson is said to have played the part of an "Oriental Despot." Mayor Cooper is denounced as a Tilden agent and the removal of Commissioners Smith and Nichols is again reviewed. The Tilden and Robinson men are charged with selling out the State ticket in the recent election. The address

out the State ticket in the recent election. The address closes as follows:

Tanmany Hall Democrats salute their brethren throughout the State, and ask them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the civic battle of 1880, in order that we may win overagain what we won in 1876, and when won to see that no cowardly synderate hayer shall ever again surrender the fruits of the victory.

Feilow-Democrats of the State and of the United States, in view of the overthrow of the schish and unscrappings Tiden faction which has dominated in New-York for the past five years, does it not now become our cuty to rally once more as a band of brothers under the standards of the Jeffersonian Democracy, and go forward togsther in the grand work of National purification? Does it not behoove us to rescue the Government of the country from the control of the party of flate, who hold it by frand, and who are attempting to perpetuate their sway by kindling anew the free of sectional animosity? The Republican party was born of the spirit of sectionalism and caunot in the nature of things ever become a National patriolic party. It is opposed to the true toterests of the people, and it regards the labering consecs—the bone and snew of the country—as so many commercial commodities, to be bought and soid as merchands:. * * Countrymen of Jefferson and Jackson and Wright, ic it is come together as Democrats and consecute our best energies to the fulfilment of the unstitude of all without rejary to the rights of any.

POLITICIANS DISAGREEING. The meeting of the HId Assembly District

Republican Association last evening, at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-st., was marked by a contest between the two parties in the association. The meeting Thomas H. Riley, at a quarter past S. A question arose as to the calling of the roll at the beginning of the meeting. C. M. Taintor stating that it had never been called since the reapportionment of the district and the organization of a new association. The eatling of the roll was dispensed with fits-ts-two members voting in favor of its being called and a large majority against it. The minutes of the last occition, including the manies of a number of proposed members, were read and adopted, it spite of the profess arathes certain portions of them. The Committee on Admissions then reported, through the secretary, J. F. Harz, on a large number of names that had been referred to it, about 200 of which were rejected and 123 accepted. Advent the names rejected were Robert Hoe, Hewitt sendler, William E. Renwick, and a number of other residents of the upper part of the district. The report was accepted it spite of the protest of Mr. Tamtor, who dijected to the reception of manes of men who had not appeared before the committee; and he argued that, under the constitution, the roll of members must be made up at least ten days before the primary. The chair ruled that, as the meeting had been placed at so late a date as to render it impossible to make out the roll so long before the primary, those now admitted were cliptole.

On motion of Thomas F. Genry, the names proposed by Mr. Taintor at the last meeting and late on the table, were taken from the table and rejected. Before the class of the meeting, also, charges were preferred against Mr. Taintor a loss of the meeting and position or proposing called since the reapportlonment of the district and the

AN AWKWARD EXECUTION.

SMETHPORT, Penn., Dec. 4.-Andrew Tracy was hanged here to-day for the murder of Catherine Relly in September, 1878. Tracy passed nearly all his than to-day in devotional exercises; five priests were with him in his cell. At the scaffold the Sheriff cut the trap rope, and the culprit fell to the floor of the corrider, the knot end of the rope having loosened. A rope was obtained and Tracy was litted to the plat The Sheriff cut the rope again; this time Tracy's

The Sheriff cut the rope again; this time Tracy's neck was broken.

To-morrow The Tituscille Herald will publish the post-humous statement of Andrew Tracy. The document was prepared diring the latter months of Tracy's mearceration with great care, and perhaps few postumous statements have ever appeared in more attractive form. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was instigated by his intense love for Miss Reilly, of whom he could not bear to think as another's wife. It seems that their love was mutual, and that her objection to their marrisage was their near blood relationship. The case has created intense interest throughout Pennsylvania and Western New-York.

NEW-JERSEY'S BEST RIFLEMEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 4 .- The Adjutant-General's prize—a valuable rifle to the officer or soldier who scored the greatest number of points with a military son-has been awarded to Sergeaut A. J. Milhette, of Camden, whose score was 25,214. The next bignest scores were 13,753 by Colone: D. Loder, 12,363 by Sergeaut George D. Bower, and 11,365 by Lieutenaut Charles Shivers.

BICYCLE RACING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- The sixty-mile bleycle race last night was won by Terrout, who beat Belard of twenty miles. The best mile of Terrout was made in 3 min. 20 sec. He made fifty miles in 2 h. 55 min. 50 sec., and sixty miles in 3 h. 34 min. 36 sec.

CARLOTTA PATTI SUES FOR LIBEL.

St. Louis, Dec. 4 .- Carlotta Patti entered suit against The Post-Disputch, asking \$25,000 damages

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS AS TO THE RESULTS-M. WADDINGTON SUSTAINED-THE CZAR WELL RE CEIVED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Peruvian and Chilian victories are reported in the South American telegrams received yesterday. It is probable that there has been only the one engagement and that the Chillans have at last met with a defeat. In France the Government has been sustained by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The Czar has received an enthusiastic reception at St. Petersburg. The Egyptian obelisk is soon to be embarked for this country.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR,

REPORTS OF VICTORIES BY BOTH BELLIGERENTA VALPARAISO, Nov. 14, 1879. A telegram has been received here which confirms a previous report of a disaster to the Chilian forces near Loa, at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. After a stubborn fight 1,500 Chilians surrendered to the allies, with all their cannon and ammunition. The Chilian commander was killed. The Bolivian nmander afterward occupied Conchas Biancas,

A CHILIAN VICTORY CLAIMED. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch dated December 3, says1 Intelligence has been received here that the allied Peruvians and Bolivians have been completely defeated at Tarapaca. Peru, by the Chilians, who have taken possession of the town. The Chilian squairon is blockading the port of

The above dispatches differ as to the place of combat, but apparently refer to the same engagement. The Chillans evidently marched from Iquique to the Loa, and there encountered probably 10,000 of the ailed troops. The Chilian commander who was killed is probably General Escala, who was in control of the forces that captured Pisagoia. As the dispatch announcing the detect of the Chilians comes from their own capital there is hardly any reason to doubt its correctness. The Buenos Ayres dispatch is, however, given in the form it was received by way of London.

THE CZAR SAFE AT ST. PETERSBURG. A HEARTY WELCOME - GREAT CROWDS IN THE

STRUKTS. Sr. Petershung, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

The Czar arrived here safely at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to the Winter Palace in an open sleigh. Great crowds of people and troops lived the streets and cheered him enthusiastically. MORE REPRESSION LIKELY.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879. the recent attempt on the Czar's life, says; There can be no doubt that we have here a repetition of a crime which has lately become too frequent in Russia, and it is equally certain to what pariy the perpetrators belong. Sequenty certain to want party the perpetrators belong.

Committed but a day or so after the Czar, in leniency, had commuted the sentence of death passed on the Nihilist, Mirsky, the outrage of Monday night cannot but induc the Government with a repentant spirit and intensity its resolve to show no pity to those incapable The Queen has congratulated the Czar.

WHY THE GOLOS WAS SUSPENDED. The real reason for the suspension of the St. Peters-burg Golos was its hostile and deflant tone toward for eign powers, especially Germany.

HOW THE CZAR ESCAPED. The Times's Berlin correspondent explains that the trains-one for himself and suite, and the other for the servants and baggage. Hitherto it has been custo On the present journey this order somehow became reversed, and the Imperial train took the front position. Unaware of this change, the assessms calculated upon the Czar being on the second train, and exploded their mine accordingly. to allow the latter train to act as a kind of eclaireur.

MR. POTTER ON AMERICAN PROGRESS. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says: Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, member of Parliament for Boendale, who recently visited the United States, on his reappearance in London has been warmly greeted by his friends. The people of the United States, Mr. Potter thinks, differ in some important points from our own. Men do not, he says, make fortunes there in or ler to found landed families, and the consequence is that possessors of large fortunes more the people are more sober and therefore able to work more continuously, if not barder, than our own people, Mr. Potter does not appear to be sangine as to an im-mediate advance by the United States in the direction of free trade, but he seems convinced that the voltey of free trade will ultimately prevail in the United States, if only because they are such large exporters of produce of the soil. Mr. Potter speaks entiassastically of the progress and prospects of the United States and of the solidity of the Republican institutions of that country.

THE FRENCH MINISTERS UPHELD. Paris, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

After debate on the Floquet-Brisson interpoliation and explanations by Messrs, Wodding ton and Perry, the Chamber of Deputies, this evening passed, by a vote of 243 to 107, an order of the day favorable to the Government, to the effect that the Chamber, having heard explanations, and trusting to the vivor with which the Government will remeve all reactionary officials, passes te the order of the day.

THE IRISH AGITATORS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879. Messrs, Parnell and Finigan expect to start for New-York on the 17th inst. Mr. Parnell will be pres ent at the trial of the prisoners at Carrielcon-Shannon, which, it is expected, will terminate by December 15. Charles S. Parnell appeals to the public for subscription to defray the expenses of the defence.

A NEW FRENCH PROJECT.

Pants, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879. The French Government has directed the Governor of Senegal, Western Africa, to send an expedition to explore the region lying between the Upper Senegal and the Niger Rivers, and report on the feasi-bility of the construction of a railway between the two rivers.

THE BELGIAN SCHOOL QUESTION. BRUSSELS, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879. The Archbishop of Malines will publish a declaration tais evening stating that no differences exist

between the Holy See and the Belgian Episcopacy relative to the Education law. THE RHODOPE REGION IN REVOLT. PHILIPPOPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.
Twenty villages in the Kirdschali District of the Rhodope Mountains have risen in arms, and 500 of the insurgents have seized the local fund and made

prisoners of the gendarmes.

EGYPT'S GIFT TO AMERICA. ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

The obelisk presented by Egypt to the United States is still standing, but the preliminary labors for its removal are nearly terminated, and its em-barkation is expected in a few days.

A CANADIAN . MOONSHINER." OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 4 .- To-day Colector Graham, of the Inland Revenue Department, setzed a large copper still on the premises of Donald Campbell, township of Sydenham.

(For other Poreign News see Fifth Page.) A POLITICAL MUNDER IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4 .- George Mansfield was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., hast night, by J. M. Walker. They were opposing candidates for Intendant, and were electioneering. It is said that Man-field knocked Walker down and was beating him when Walker drew a pistol and shot Mansfield in the head, killing him in-stantly.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE CORNWALL CANAL CLOSED.
CORNWALL, Out., Dec. 4.—The Cornwall Canal

closed to day.

EMIGRANTS AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—Eighty British emigrants arrived this morning on their way to the West.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—The trains were some hours late this morning in consequence of show.

THE ANCHOR LINES SULT FOR SALVAGE.

HAI IFAX, N. S., D. c. 4.—The disabled Imman Lines are cure of Richmond is still in the hands of officers of the Vice-Admirally court. The claim of the Anchor Line, whose steamer Carcassia lowed the City of Richmond to this port, amounts to \$50,000. The city of Richmond to this port, amounts to \$50,000. The city of Richmond to this \$1,000,000 in specce and a sarge carge on heard.